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OLD, OLD STORY.

'Twas on a soft midsummer's night,
The moon was in her glory,
And wandering in her soft lovelight,
He told the old, old story.

The maiden flushed with sweet surprise,
Glanced shyly at her lover,
Then gave him, with a dainty grace,
The blossom of a clover.

A wondrous light filled all the world;
They roamed the fields Elysian,
While sorrow was a far-off dream,
And life a glorious vision.

Too soon the rude awakening came;
Fate laughed at youths' devotion;
Sundered the lives that erst were one—
Between them rolled the ocean.

Through stranger lands for years he strayed,
O'er half the world a rover,
Yet always on his breast he wore
A blossom of the clover.

It came at last, that day of days,
When he to home returning,
Found fresh and pure, in faith secure,
The love of life's young morning.

They loved, they toiled, they lived their lives,
And now life's fever over,
The brief dream past, they rest at last,
And sleep beneath the clover.

"LADY BETTY."

"Very sorry am I t' have t' say it, yer riverence, but I can stan' me mother's tongue an' bad threatment no longer," said Michael Barron, as he and Father Fennessy walked leisurely along the road leading from Tralee to Cleishmore.

"Children shouldn't be too apt to turn against their parents," replied his reverence. "Obedience is the greatest of all the virtues, Michael—remember that."

"Yis, Father Fennessy. So yeh offen tould me affore," was the dogged answer.

"And if your mother gives way to her temper, occasionally," pursued Father Fennessy, "you ought to act like a good Christian, boy, and try and bear with it. Remember all the trouble your mother has gone through in her lifetime."

"Bedad, yer riverence, she niver lets one forget it, an' she's bint on makin' thim belongin' t' her go a'through jist as much."

"Quiet, Michael, quiet. I can't let you speak in that way about your mother. I remember her when she was the tallest and finest young woman in the county of Kerry, with a head of long black hair on her as dark as a raven's wing, a pair of bright eyes, and a neat foot and ankle that you wouldn't match in Ireland."

"I b'leeve that's true, Father Fennessy, ivery word av it; but shure, from all I can hear, it 'ud ha' been jist as well av she hadn't been as han'som."

"Um!" Father Fennessy clasped his hands behind his back, and walked on silently.

"Don't think it hard av me t' say it, Father Fennessy, but shure she offen an' often does say that herself."

"Your father was a blackguard, Michael. God forgive me for speaking so of any of his creatures! But he treated your mother very badly."

"I know it, yer riverence; I know it. Shure she offen throws it in my teeth—sez I'm Michael Barron be right a'thout th' right to th' name."

"Well, well, Michael! Good evening now, and try and mind what I have been saying to you. Try and bear with your mother's temper for the sake of all the hardships you know she has undergone."

"Good evenin', yer riverince. But, bedad, I don't like t' give any promise."

Michael Barron slowly pursued his way toward the hovel which, by courtesy, he designated his "home;" he was a gentle-looking, fair-haired, blue-eyed youth, of about nineteen, with an indescribable air of refinement about him, which contrasted strangely with his miserable, tattered clothing, and toil-hardened hands. The only child of "a mother never wed," he knew he was often pointed at with pitying scorn, in a country where illegitimacy is considered an indelible disgrace. It sank deeply into his sensitive soul, and he often wished he could leave the neighborhood altogether, and commence life somewhere else under a new name and under brighter auspices. Several times he had mooted the matter to his mother as delicately as he could, but she had only replied by a storm of invective which rendered him powerless to retort or recriminate.

At length he came in sight of their humble cabin, from the wicker and mud chimney of which no smoke curled; nor was there anywhere around the dwelling the faintest sign of life of any kind. He drew nearer, and as he approached the doorway saw his mother seated just within the threshold, a sullen look upon her face as she rocked herself to and fro.

She stood up as she saw Michael draw near, a swift glance of recognition passing over her face. Betty Barron was a tall and magnificently molded woman, with a clear brown skin, black waving hair, and the sweet black-lashed deep violet eyes of Southern Ireland. But their naturally soft expression was belied by the scornful gleam which shot forth from them, and by the compression of her lips, as she started up and turned away from the door, muttering:—

"Grief o' me sowl! There's his father's walk; an' his father's blue eyes!"

Betty Barron was more than ordinarily bad-tempered on this particular evening. Her misfortunes had soured, not softened her. She broke forth into such a storm of uncalled-for and unjust invective that her son, knowing from experience how useless it was to attempt to reason with her, quietly left the cabin, leaving his frugal supper untasted.

He sauntered down the road he had traversed but a short time before. It was a lovely summer's evening, and he soon reached the town of Tralee, upon the outskirts of which was a small tavern, into which he went in company with a few companions. That night Betty Barron waited in vain for her son. In the tavern was a recruiting sergeant, and Michael Barron, glad of any means of escaping from his mother's tyranny, enlisted under his colors.

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Five years passed away, during which time Michael Barron had served as a soldier in some foreign land. He had written to his mother, but from some mischance the letters had never reached her. At length the regiment was quartered in Cork, and Michael Barron, having been granted leave of absence, set out with the intention of visiting his old home.

It was late upon a winter's evening when he entered Tralee. Proceeding at once to the priest's house, he was grieved to find that his good old friend had paid the debt of nature, and that a stranger filled his place. Nevertheless, Michael Barron made himself known to Father Doran, and learned from him that his mother was yet living in the same little cabin, and more hated and dreaded than ever. Determined to see this for himself, he pursued his way to Cleishmore. The little cabin looked mean and squalid in the moonlight; the door was shut, and no light gleamed from the one small window. He knocked at the door, and in a few minutes his mother's voice asked, preluding the inquiry with a blasphemous ejaculation:—

"Who's there?"

"It's me, ma'am," Michael replied, disguising his voice. "I've lost me way, an' I'm lookin' for a night's lodgin'. I'll pay ye well for it," he added, recollecting that his mother would do anything for the sake of money.

Suffice to say, Betty Barron opened the door. Michael was tired; therefore, reflecting that if he made himself known he might be turned out again on the road, he decided to keep up his incognito until the morning. The cabin consisted of only two apartments—the kitchen and "the room." In the latter, Michael Barron lay down to sleep, on the very bed he had slept upon many a year before.

But Betty Barron did not sleep. Her quick ear had caught the jingling of money, than which no music could be sweeter to her. She crept stealthily to the door of the room. She listened. The man slept; slept the deep, dreamless sleep of youth, health, and fatigue. For a moment the wretched woman hesitated, and retreated back to her bed. But her evil nature predominated; and the winter's morning dawned upon a shattered, bleeding corpse, which Betty Barron recognized to be her son.

She was almost startled at this discovery, and sat looking from the gold pieces in her hand to the body on the bed. So stunned was she for a minute, that she did not hear the cabin door being opened, and in another second Father Doran stood in the presence of the dead.

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The old jail of Roscommon stood in the market-place. It was very large and gloomy looking, and its "drop" was the highest in the three kingdoms. It consisted of a small doorway half-way up the front of the building, with a simple iron beam and pulley above, and the "drop" merely a horizontal door hinged to the wall beneath, and raised or let fall by means of a sliding-bolt, which shot from the wall when there was occasion to put the fearful and unique apparatus of death into requisition.

The trial of Betty Barron for the murder of her son had created no ordinary amount of excitement. She was found guilty, condemned to death; the sentence—as was then the case—to be carried out within twenty-four hours. It was the morning of a market day in Roscommon, and an enormous crowd gathered in front of the jail to witness the ghastly spectacle, for not alone Betty Barron, but several sheep-stealers, white-boys, and other offenders were also to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

But, from some cause or other the executioner was not forthcoming. Time was nearly up, and in the absence of the regular official, the duty of executing the prisoners devolved upon the sheriff. He was a man of refinement, sensibility and humanity, and revolted from the very idea. No one could be found to take his place until Betty Barron came forward, and offered herself as "hangwoman," on condition of her life being spared.

Her offer was accepted, and for many years, unmasked and undisguised, she officiated as the hangwoman of Roscommon jail. She was generally known by the soubriquet of "Lady Betty," and people were living but a few years ago who recollected seeing this redoubted finishing-off of the law, part of whose trade it was to flog publicly in the streets. Her name has long since passed into a byword for all that is execrable, and nurses used to frighten naughty children into quietness by exclaiming:—

"Hush! Hush! Huggath-a'-Pooka!" or, "Here's Lady Betty!"

DIGNIFIED SALAD MAKING.

It has been asserted that anyone who can make a good salad can write a book. This may have been high praise once, but nowadays if anyone who can write a book can make a salad, the gift is so universal that it is folly to attempt to inculate it. Writing books is no longer "caviare to the general," and it is doubtful whether even Chevalier Gautier would earn an honest penny to-day if he were reduced to salad dressing, "carrying," as he remarked, when condoled with on the loss of his property in the sweeping devastation of the French revolution, "carrying all my treasure inside me." His fee for imparting a knowledge of this treasure to others was ten guineas—about fifty dollars—and he regarded the act of salad dressing as so serious and dignified that he never approached the salad bowl except in full gala costume, with his sword by his side. Even German phlegm gave way before the contemplation of his skill. "With what grace," says Baron von Vaernst, "he divided the leaves; with what a noble and high-toned dignity he mingled the ingredient upon the dish, until, like the accord of many voices, they blended together into harmony."

PARISIAN LUXURY.

There is no city in the world that has grown to such refinements in personal belongings and in the arts of the toilet as Paris, and the actual status of a lady or gentleman, and particularly of a lady, is much more clearly exhibited by her personal habits and surroundings than by her clothes. There is none of the bareness even in hotels abroad that we are so apt to find at home, and the care which in hotels gives sofa and mantel and toilet drapery, a lavatory furnished with elegance, a draperied bed, and mirrors in abundance, in private life supplements all these with dozens of little nicetics all tending toward delicacy and an exquisite refinement in the care of the person. There are dainty instruments, fine as jewels, for the care of the nails, the eyebrows, the teeth, the skin, and even the ears. Brushes for all uses include a dozen ivory-mounted and inclosed in satin-wood, satin-wood, satin-lined cases. Perfumed waters are distributed from crystal flasks with silver tops that can be graded for removal so as to give it in quantity or drop by drop. Softening creams and velvety powders are concealed in priceless little jars of Indian or old blue china, and gloves and monchoirs are kept in cases that communicate to them an indescribable odor, faint, yet most delightful.

The underclothing used in the daytime, instead of being folded as formerly, a custom considered the very pink of neatness and order, is now hung upon the pegs of a tall revolving stand which occupies a very small space in the dressing-room, and over this is thrown a light cover of linen, which may be ornamented with German embroidery or etching. Under a cotton dress a lady will not unfrequently wear silk underclothing, the underwear being much finer and more daintily trimmed than the outside. Combs of every description, when not of ivory, are of thin tortoise shell—and the shell are the more desirable. When a lady goes to her bath, over her night-dress of batiste she puts a dressing gown of pale pink or blue flannel, and the small slippers into which she thrusts her white feet are satin, lined to match. Toilet covers and draperies are trimmed with quantities of exquisite lace, and chairs, baskets, hanging baskets, and bird cages with ribbons and flowers. How it is all kept so pretty and fresh looking is a mystery, but the French woman gives her mind to the care of her body.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

There is undoubtedly a disposition in the United States—a survival, perhaps, from the days of the nation's infancy and weakness—to be very sensitive to any questioning of the citizenship of its members. Without stopping to inquire whether the claim to citizenship is really well founded—without reflecting that in international matters, as well as in social and business concerns, there may also be impostors, swindlers and adventurers—the mere fact that a claim to be an American citizen has been called in question is sufficient to arouse the public sympathy and fire the national heart.

The millions of our fellow-citizens who are quietly attending to their business and paying their taxes at home; the thousands who are in every quarter of the globe pursuing pleasure, health or gain, secure under the protecting favor of the Stars and Stripes—are quite overlooked, while the public interest centers upon the very one whose claim to it, as from the fact of his right being questioned might have been suspected, generally turns out to be the very weakest. The claimant almost always proves to be one who, though he may be much "attached to the principles of the Constitution" in the abstract, and well appreciates the practical value of an American "citizen paper," prefers to enjoy these blessings under other skies. His name will not be likely to be found on any roll of those who have paid either city or county taxes, or have in any way contributed to the support of the government to whose protection he appeals. He will probably be seen to have been at best but a summer friend. When it has been a question of encouraging perils or helping to bear burdens in periods of national adversity and gloom, he will not appear to have then insisted upon his right to be counted in as an American.—*International Review.*

MUSTARD.

Before the year 1759 mustard was little known at English tables. About this time an old woman of the name of Clemens, residing in Durham, began to grind the seed in a mill, and to pass the flour through several processes necessary to free it from its husks. She kept her secret to herself for many years, during which she sold large quantities of mustard throughout the country, but especially in London. Here it was introduced to the royal table, where it received the approval of George I. From the circumstances of Mrs. Clements being a resident at Durham, it obtained the name of Durham mustard. The manufacture of mustard consisted in simply grinding the seed into a very fine flour, a bushel of seed, weighing 60 pounds, yielding 28 pounds to 30 pounds of flour of mustard. A false taste, however, arose for having an improved color, and the flour of mustard was introduced from which the oil had been abstacted. Hence other materials, such as capsicum powder, turmeric, terra alba, wheaten flour, etc., are added to bring up the flavor and to increase the bulk.

CHINESE FOOD.

It is an error to suppose that Chinese of the wealthier classes make their meals off the almost illimitable number of strange dishes which we read of in books of travel. These dishes exist and appear at official banquets, which, however, do not give a more correct idea of Chinese cooking than a public dinner in London or Paris would of the achievements which a good chef here could accomplish for a small party of gourmets. The big dinners of the kind described are generally given at the restaurants in China, which, contrary to the general custom, have two, and even three stories, the public room being on the ground floor, and private rooms above, as with us.

FASHION NOTES.

A great deal of color is seen on the imported cloaks.

Frogs of braid or of passementerie will trim basques to suits.

Buds on bonnets are about to be superseded by full-blown flowers.

Among the new designs in satin and velvet brocades are chains and linked rings.

Tiny birds swaying on a golden hoop now decorate the ears of French ladies of fashion.

The most recent novelties in lace are vivid scarlet and old gold colorings in Spanish lace.

Pointed girdles of watered silk or velvet may be expected to adorn woollen gowns next winter.

Button-cloth is a new kind of cheviot, with raised threads scattered through it which look like buttons.

Plush flounces that are as rich as fur and have pile as long as fringe, will be the supreme novelty at midwinter.

Pokes with square projections and somewhat short sides, reaching to the top of the ear only, have recently appeared.

A trimming to be used for scarf and bonnet draperies this fall, is an embroidered gauze, accompanied by a bordering to match.

Short dresses continue in vogue on all occasions, and there in no indication that there will be a change is respect to length this season.

The new chapeau Figaro is a small handkerchief of red Surah wound tightly round the head with pointed ends hanging behind.

Gowns of one solid piece, brightened by a small quantity of rich trimming, continue to be recommended by the best French dressmakers.

The small, fluffy curls, which have for some time been worn at the nape of the neck, are becoming somewhat larger when seen with evening toilets.

Lawn handkerchiefs with blue or pink borders are often worn around the neck in place of collars, the ends tucked in the folds of the surplice waist.

Satin cords in passementerie are the new feature in dress trimmings. They add the luster that all dull silk passementerie need for trimming silk fabrics.

One of the richest novelties promised for the fall is sealskin cloth, a material embroidered with gold or silver, and designed for carriage or promenade wear.

Fluting and knife-plaiting now take the lead in frills and ruches for the neck, as they keep their form better and stand away more firmly from the throat.

Satin finished beaver hats, with crowns that may be either broad and low or high and pointed, but of which the brims are in all cases immense, are among the novelties.

Crescents, stars and circles of metal set with stones, closely imitating real jewels, will be seen on fall bonnets, the tendency being to display more showy and costly ornaments than have been in use heretofore.

French hair-dressers are now importing hair braids two yards long without stems. These are called Roman braids and with the accompanying flat ripple for the forehead vary in price from forty to fifty dollars.

Neither the very wide nor very narrow bonnet ribbons of the summer have taken well, and the fashionable width for the coming season will be from three to four inches.

French women are wearing knots of flowers so high on the left shoulder that they are as visible to the admirers who follow, as to those who face the wearers. The fashion, however, make the figures look a trifle lop-sided.

Blackberries, tomatoes, red and yellow, greengages, dark red plums, hazel nuts, elderberries, Scottish thistles, acorns, caterpillars made of silk chenile and birds' nests filled with tiny eggs appear upon French bonnets for the autumn.

A very pretty way for a young girl to arrange her hair is to draw it in smooth waves off the forehead to the back, where it may be curled in two short, full curls, that are held together by an ornamented hair pin, a ribbon bow or a small comb.

Shopping satchels of straw to be suspended from the belt are made after the fashion of the flat, square Russia leather or tinsel bags. They have handle and clasps, and on the outside is a tiny pocket just large enough to carry a small bouquet of flowers.

FLOURISHING SLAVE TRADE.

From time to time intelligence reaches England from the Soudan which leaves no room to doubt that the African slave trade continues to be in vigorous operation in that country. It is, indeed, stated that no fewer than 50,000 or 60,000 negroes are still annually conveyed to the Turkish and Egyptian ports of the Red Sea, where they are disposed of to dealers from all parts of the sultan's dominions. Yet it is unquestionable that in 1879 Col. Gordon dealt what promised to be a death blow to the slave trade in the Soudan. His lieutenant, Gessi Pasha, who has lately suffered terrible hardships, fought and beat the slave traders in a pitched battle, in which they, relying upon superior numbers, made the first attack. Gessi Pasha inflicted a crushing defeat upon the slave traders, and liberated immense numbers of slaves.

If Col. Gordon had been properly supported by Tewfik Pasha, there is reason to believe that the slave trade would have been driven out of the Soudan. Since his departure his old enemies have to a great extent regained their former influence, and have succeeded in reviving on a large scale the traffic in negroes. It is quite true that the traffic cannot be effectually suppressed until domestic slavery is abolished in Egypt, but yet Col. Gordon's experience shows that by the adoption of a vigorous policy the number of victims may be greatly diminished, and the trade rendered both hazardous and unprofitable.

WILD PIGEONS.

A Roost of Immense Extent in the Indian Territory—How They Are Caught.

When W. T. Thomas arrived in New York with a car-load of wild pigeons—8500 in number—he was at once pounced upon by the ubiquitous reporter.

"They make a great deal of noise," said Mr. Thomas, "but it is nothing to the din at the pigeon roost where these were trapped. I have heard the cackling of the pigeons, as they were settling on their nests in the evening, fully a mile away."

Mr. Thomas makes a business of trapping pigeons for field sport. He will get four more car loads from the Indian territory, making a total of 40,000 pigeons.

"The business will not be a profitable one this year," he said, "because we have got to go so far to get them. Heretofore the pigeons have roosted in Pennsylvania or Michigan. But this year, owing to the late, cold spring, they did not come as far north as usual, and they made a roost in the Pottawatomie reservation of the Indian Territory, 110 miles away from the nearest railroad station. I had to transport all my lumber and supplies from Atoka, and the pigeons had to be hauled there for shipment. At one time I had fifteen wagons on the road. There are several streams to be forded, and the Arbuckle Mountains have to be crossed, but most of the way the road is pretty level. It took a wagon about three days to make the trip from the roost to Atoka.

"The roost is the largest I have ever seen. The country there is thickly grown over with what they call post oak timber, from the fact, I suppose, that tree trunks are just about post size. The acorns are so abundant that it is a splendid feeding ground for them. I went into the roost for about ten miles without finding any signs of an end. every tree was thick with pigeons, the branches bending down with their weight. When the birds have been coming home from the feeding grounds in the evening I have seen a stream about a mile broad flow through the air for two hours thick enough to hide the sun, and making a noise like thunder. I should judge the roost to be about twenty miles long and fifteen broad.

"There has been little or no shooting, and that has been a good thing for us, as shooting makes the birds scary and harder to trap. There is plenty of deer and turkeys on the reservation, and the Pottawattomies do not care for pigeons, so they do not hunt in the roost. The Indians were very friendly, and some of them are working for a St. Louis firm that are catching squabs and shipping them to market. Men go about with poles, punching the squabs out of their nests. They are packed in barrels with ice, and sent to all the large cities as far north as Boston. My business was altogether with the live pigeons, which we caught in nets."

Mr. Thomas explained the methods of the trappers. The nets used will cover a space of 40 feet by 30. One end of the net is fastened to a rope, which is drawn taut, so that when let go the net is thrown out like an arrow, falling upon the pigeons that have gathered in front of it. The pigeons are generally caught on their feeding grounds or their water beds. When a good feeding ground is located the nets are set, and the trapper puts himself in a hut of boughs at one end of the net line. Pigeons are saved from one season to another for use as decoys. When a flock of pigeons is seen coming, a pigeon is thrown up in the air to attract the attention of the flock, the bird being pulled down again with a string. This bird is called the flyer. Another decoy bird called the stool pigeon is made use of at the same time. He is tied to a perch on the free end of a strip of iron band about four feet long. As the flock approaches a string is pulled which makes the spring bounce him up and down, and he flaps his wings to keep his balance. He presents the appearance to the approaching flock of a bird hovering over a feeding ground, and they settle down around him.

"How many pigeons have you caught at one time?" the reporter asked.

"I once saw fifty-seven dozen caught at one cast of the net," said Mr. Thomas, "but thirty or forty dozen is an average big catch. Sometimes there will be only a dozen or so. I have seen the net lifted up on the wings of the pigeons until it bellied out like a balloon. A number of pigeons toward the edge are apt to get out, but the men are quick, and work around the edges, stowing the birds in crates as fast as they get them out, and rolling the net up as they work in, until they have got all the pigeons, when the net is set again for another cast."

The pigeons are caught on water beds as well as on feeding grounds. A water bed is made by filling an excavation with water. The pigeons on their way home from feeding will stop to drink, and are caught under the nets. Sometimes salt is used. "This season," said Mr. Thomas, "the acorns were so plentiful that the birds did not have to search for feeding grounds and did not decoy well. The water beds did not draw well, either, as they had the Canada River, the water of which is alkaline, so that salt also had no attractions for them. We caught the most on gravel beds along the river as they would settle down for stones to put in their crops to grind up the acorns."

Pigeons are methodical in their habits in these great roosts. Early in the morning the Tom flight occurs. This is composed of the male birds on their way to the feeding grounds. When they have fed and drunk, they return to their nests, and the female birds go to feed. The hen flight takes place between 8 and 9 o'clock. In the afternoon there is another Tom flight, and toward evening another hen flight. The birds stop for gravel or water on their way home from feeding.

The crates in which the birds are put when caught are simply large flat coops. The netters are spread over an area of twelve or fourteen miles. Every evening the team makes a round and collects all the crates. It is now necessary to get the birds "on their feed," or else they will die. They are put in pens and given corn to eat, with plenty of water to drink. For several days after they are captured they will hardly eat at all, and it is only after they have become accustomed to the change that they can be again crated and shipped. Two men travel in the car, and the pigeons are regularly fed and watered.

Pigeons nest four times a season, having one egg to a nest. "One result of the inaccessible nature of the locality of this year's roost," said Mr. Thomas, "is that the increase is larger than ever known before. The number of squabs killed and pigeons netted is insignificant in comparison with the number hatched out; there are millions of them there."

These wild pigeons are smaller than the domestic pigeon; their plumage is a mixture of slate and gray; they have long tail feathers, and are birds of far quicker and stronger flight than ordinary pigeons.

LOOKING FOR THE JEANNETTE.

Two expeditions have set out for the Arctic regions in search of the exploring steamer Jeannette. The Jeannette sailed from San Francisco, July 8, 1879, and steamed directly for St. Michael's, in Alaska. There she coaled and took on board seventy-six trained dogs, seven dog sleds, fur clothing, and two experienced Innuit hunters. The expedition thus equipped for ice travel, passed through Behring strait, steering in the direction of St. Lawrence bay, thence around East Cape to Cape Serdze, on the northeast coast of Siberia, in the Arctic ocean, from which point—after landing a letter dated August 29, 1879, which was about twelve months in reaching New York—Captain De Long intended to approach the southern end of Wrangel land, touching, if practicable, at Kolintchin bay.

On the second of September, 1879, when about fifty miles or so south of Herald island, Captain Barnes, of the American whale bark, Sea Breeze, saw the Jeannette under full sail and steam, and attempted to communicate with her, but both vessels were in heavy ice and a dense fog was setting in, which prevailed up to the following day. These vessels having approached to within four miles of each other, held their courses without communication. On the following day, September 3, 1879, Captain Kelley, of the bark Dawn; Captain Buxbly, of the Helen Mar, and several others of the whaling fleet, then somewhat northward of the Sea Breeze, saw smoke issuing from a steamer's smokestack in range of Herald island, they being in a narrow space of open water, and within twenty-five miles of Herald island. The Jeannette having pressed forward was hull-down north of these whalers, hence they only saw her black smoke. The weather was quite clear at this time. She was standing northward, and was herself a little east of due south from Herald island. These are the last tidings of the Jeannette received to date. After doubling East cape, she held a nearly due north course toward Herald island, and was last seen steaming and carrying all sail abreast off the eastern shore of Wrangle land, some twenty miles or so from its coast line, with a favorable prospect before her, and an open channel in the ice barrier stretching northward as far as the eye could reach. She was making the utmost of her opportunities through this fortunate opening, then quite clear of old ice. That night was a cold one, but after this the wind blew from the the south, and the weather continued favorable for several days.

CHINESE TRICKS.

The Chinese house servants of San Francisco have queer ways of protecting their own interests. For instance, a Chinaman has a position which brings him in five dollars a week. He hears of a position that would give him six dollars a week, and he immediately endeavors to get it. He succeeds, but with characteristic foresightedness he arranges so that he can get his first position back should the new one not suit him. This he does by writing on the wall. In some place where the new servant would be sure to see it, he writes some diabolical sentence concerning the mistress or master of the house, such as, "This house no good; very bad pay." "Lady she scold very much; no good." In one case a few months ago a Chinaman wrote by the faucet at the sink in the kitchen: "Man in this house kill Chinaboy and bury him in the back yard." A new Chinaboy is engaged to take the place of the one who has left, and, finding these terrible stories of the horrible way in which the employers treat the servants, gets away as soon as he can. So, if the first servant does not like his new place, the old one is open to him. Chinese laundrymen have a similar method of getting even with customers. When bills are not paid they retain the clothes, and it is sometimes necessary to obtain them by attachment. But the garments are returned in a different condition from that in which they were when taken. Certain cabalistic figures on them mean "bad pay—no good." This is warning to other laundrymen to be on their guard. Once a washman wrote on the clothes of a lady who was about to leave the part of the city where he kept his place, "Washin; only once in two weeks." Taken altogether, the Chinaman is rather a treacherous fellow.

Louisville comes to the front with perhaps the most remarkable case of human pluck and endurance on record in any of the scientific books or works of fiction. It is that of a woman living and enjoying good health, almost without a head. John Platte, when he went home from work April 2, found his wife sitting near a hot stove with her head lying on the top of it. One side of her face and head was burned to a crisp, and she was insensible but breathing. She was treated and regained consciousness, and although the flesh came off and the bones crumbled and tumbled out she resolved to recover. Then erysipelas set in and threatened her life, but this finally yielded to treatment, and the woman was more than ever resolved to triumph over her afflictions. So she has lived on, a ghastly sight, but enjoying good health. She can take nothing but liquid food, but relishes that and still thinks life worth living.—*Missouri Republican.*

KILLED BY HER LOVER.

During King William's wars on the Continent, soon after the revolution, it was usual, at the end of the campaign, for both armies to retire into winter quarters; and numbers got leave of absence to go home and see their friends. Among others who availed themselves of this privilege was a young Highland officer whose relations lived in the upper parts of Perthshire. He visited about in that district, and entertained his friends by talking of the battles in which he had fought, and the wonderful events he had witnessed; and he everywhere met with the most cordial reception. He was at last invited to the house of a gentleman who had an only daughter, whose beauty was the universal theme of admiration. He there, as usual, recited his martial feats, till, like Othello, he made an impression on the young lady, which the gallant soldier soon perceived, and he contrived to settle a plan with her for their sloping together at midnight. They got off unperceived, and, having travelled several miles, they at last came to an inn, where they thought they might refresh themselves in safety.

The enraged father, however, as soon as he had discovered his daughter's flight, assembled men, and pursued them with such speed and eagerness that he overtook them soon after they got into the inn. The lover, though he had nobody to support him, yet was determined not to yield up his mistress, and, being well armed, and an excellent swordsman, he resolved to resist any attack made upon him. When the party pursuing entered the inn, his mistress ran for protection behind him; but as he was preparing to give a deadly stroke, the point of the sword accidentally struck her a violent blow, and she instantly expired at his feet. Upon seeing what had happened, he immediately surrendered himself, saying: "That he did not wish to live, his earthly pleasure being gone." He was executed the next day.

FRENCH WOODEN SHOES.

Sabots, or wooden shoes, are worn by at least one-half of the French people. The peasants and farmers have no others, and in cities and villages numbers of the laboring and poorer classes wear them. Few, perhaps, are aware of the great saving to the nation from this custom. An ordinary pair of sabots cost about two francs, or forty cents, and they will last, without any repairs at least two years. Taking the population of France to be forty millions, it is safe to estimate that the shoes of twenty millions of them cost the same number of francs yearly, or four million dollars. Assuming the population of the United States to be about the same as that of France, and comparing the foot-gear of the same class of Americans with that of the French referred to, it is no exaggeration to conclude that their leather boots and shoes, with repairs, cost them annually five dollars per head, or one hundred million dollars. The French thus save, as compared with the Americans, on this one item alone, ninety-six million dollars yearly—about equal to the annual interest of one billion, nine hundred and fifty million dollars at five per cent.

It is by such savings that we can account for the immense wealth of France, for it is an axiom that the economies of an individual, and more particularly of a class, surely increase the resources of a nation. This great saving is not the only advantage of sabots. Wood is a much better non-conductor of heat, and far more impenetrable to moisture than leather; and with the thick woolen "chaussette," or short sock, always worn with sabots, the feet are kept dryer and warmer than they could possibly be by any leather boots or shoes; for this reason they are also much worn in France by the higher classes who live in the country.

SENSIBLE JEWS.

Probably women have been better treated on the whole by Jews than by any other people. Polygamy, it is true, existed in the early ages, and was not considered a violation of religious law in the patriarchal days, and even as lately as the year 1060 after Christ, at a synod held at Worms, we have evidence that it was usual, for Rabbi Gierson found it necessary formally, to prohibit the practice. In spite of this, the condition of Jewish women was superior to that of any Pagan or Mohammedan nation. They were never treated as wholly inferior, they were never shut up in prison-like edifices, nor compelled to cover their faces in the presence of men as being their superiors; we read of them as walking about the streets, fields and lanes, without any reproach, and of their readily conversing with strangers. They were always allowed to be present at public ceremonials, rejoicings and festivities, and from the days of Miriam downward, encouraged the people by their songs of exultation, and, as we remember, enlivened the long march of the Israelites by their dancing and singing. The Hebrew wife was the companion and often guide of her husband, rather than his toy, and Jewish women were admitted to the highest post of honor and dignity—were even made judges in the land.

THE BISHOP'S JOKE.

A merry prelate was the late Catholic bishop of Newfoundland. He had a piano of which he desired to dispose and which a friend, a Protestant doctor, desired to purchase. Considerable chaffing ensued before a bargain was consummated, and the doctor finally secured the instrument at a price which the bishop declared ruinously low. The only vehicle in the town which would accommodate the piano was the hearse, and in this it was accordingly driven to the doctor's door. Down came the doctor to the bishop in high dudgeon. "Why on earth," he asked, did you act thus ridiculously, and send my piano home in the hearse?" The bishop's eyes twinkled as he remembered their hard bargaining, and he answered, "Why? Oh, because it was such a dead bargain!"

It takes five acres of Florida land to produce a bale of cotton.

Meredith Eagle.

AN INDEPENDENT LIVE NEWSPAPER devoted to the particular interests of Meredith and general interests of the towns lying around Lake Winnipesaukee and along the line of the B. C. & M. Railroad to the White Mountains.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1881.

NEWS FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

CAMPTON.

Mrs. White and little son, who have been guests of G. S. Bartlett for a few weeks, returned to Newbury, Mass. on Tuesday.

Charles C. Robinson and wife also returned on Wednesday.

Frank Hart has been quite ill but is convalescent.

J. S. Hannaford is getting along well and will soon be around with the assistance of his crutches. His brother who died in Ashland a few days ago, was interred in Campton Cemetery.

W.

The Campton Village Drum Corp has a very nice new bass drum costing $21.35. The money was raised by subscription among the citizens of the village and vicinity. The Boys were out recently and gave us a specimen of what they can do. We think they do remarkably well for the short time they have been practising.

Did you see the comet's tail on Monday evening, which in some unaccountable way must have got knocked off and is floating around rather loosely? If it was not the comet's tail, what was it?

We have been having some very dry storms lately; we hope the next will be a little more moist.

While in the town of Dorchester last week, we learned the following facts in regard to an attempted suicide by one Frank Reed, a young man of rather an unsound mind as the deed would indicate. It seems that he had for some time had in his possession a package containing Paris Green and on Sunday, Sept.4, he took nearly two tablespoonfuls of it while he was in the barn and then immediately went to the house and told what he had done. He grew sick very rapidly and soon commenced vomiting, throwing up a large part of the poison. Dr. Durlee of Wentworth was called, but before he arrived several of the neighbors had come in. One of them, Mr. Doloff, commenced giving him raw eggs which he would almost immediately vomit up again saturated with the Paris Green. It was thought he must die but the prompt arrival and earnest efforts of the Doctor and neighbors brought him out of it. Doubtless the over dose had much to do in saving his life.

A first class road is being constructed from Pemigewasset River to the Ellsworth Timber Lands. This road will be perfectly suitable for the use of both oxen and horses, and lumber men are invited to examine the road and timber.

J. Morrison, agent for Davis and Sargent, is now ready to contract for drawing timber the approaching winter and will pay liberal prices. Those who contract early will probably take the best timber as each man will have a lot by himself numbered.

Miss May Nelson is engaged to teach at Waterville, commencing Sept 19.

Miss Emma Stevens from Rumney is teaching at Beech Hill.

William Page, who left here last spring for California, has changed his base from San Benito to Santa Cruz, Cal.

Mrs. Washington Webster died Thursday P. M. at two o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the house Saturday P. M. at 2 o'clock.

SANDWICH.

Edmund Vittum, son of Stephen Vittum, has returned unexpectedly from Constantinople where he has been teaching for some time past. It was a real treat to his parents.

George Hanson has purchased the Mack farm of his father.

Frank Nelson has engaged the farm of the late David Atwood.

A. Birnay has been admitted to the bar.

Hattie Horn has a geranium that has thirty-six clusters of blossoms on it.

Albert C. Atwood has a conch shell; when sounded by his wife can be heard four miles.

Sylvester Carter will make a silo to store his fodder corn in.

James E. Mudgett has become a pear peddler. A. B. C.

ASHLAND.

Frank Seavey broke his arm between the elbow and shoulder, Sept. 14, by having it drawn into the press rolls in Wilder's paper mill. All the lower part of the arm was badly bruised.

Miss Fellows has been obliged to leave her school for a few days on account of a severe throat difficulty, and Miss Ida Scribner has taught for her.

Sherman Ladd of Somerville, Mass. has been in town this week.

Mrs. S. J. Brown has gone to Boston for a few weeks, and Miss Em. Heath is taking her place in the shop.

Miss Locke, the dressmaker has left here on account of ill health. She returned home Monday.

SUGAR HILL.

School commenced on Monday, taught by Mrs. M. G. Little. The teacher of the previous term, Mrs. Jona. Bowles, is a little better now.

Rev. John Couch preached in the church on Sunday.

The auction sale of real and personal property at the residence of the late Colbet Noyes occurred Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Many boarders still remain in the place. Bowles & Hoskins having over a hundred, and others a goodly number.

There is much talk of new boarding houses to be built and some strife as to the possession of desirable locations.

RUMNEY.

Supt. Parrot has been absent for the past two weeks in Boston.

A son and daughter of Rev. J. D. Tilton are visiting him for a few days.

A missionary from Philadelphia occupied the desk of the first Baptist Church in the morning, and the Baker's River in the afternoon of last Sabbath.

We hear an occasional complaint of fruit thieves in the neighborhood. N.

Rev. Q. H. Shinn will preach in Temperance Hall next Sunday at 5 P. M.

WEST RUMNEY.

Services at 2.30 P. M.

NEW HAMPTON.

Prof. Emerson is quite sick.

Prof. J. M. Chapman arrived last Monday and things begin to have their old time look.

Foot ball has come in vogue again; now for bunged eyes and bruised shins.

Some of our citizens remember having seen the bow which extended across the heavens Monday evening, during the latter part of the war. It was then taken as an omen of peace, and was called the bow of pence.

Rev. Mr. Scribner preached a very able sermon to a good audience last Sunday. New Hampton students are indeed models in regular attendance at church.

A party of students visited Newfound lake last Saturday. It was their first visit to this charming place, and they were loud in their praises of its beauty.

Perhaps the man who drove through our streets last Sunday morning, lashing his horse with brutish cruelty, was not aware of the disgraceful figure he presented. There is nothing so disgusting to an intelligent community, as wanton cruelty to dumb animals, and the person who will be guilty of such meanness, will not be apt to have the respect of his neighbors. C. B. B.

BRIDGEWATER.

A good gathering of neighbors and young friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Barnard, met at the house of his father on Monday evening last. A very pleasant evening was passed in singing, playing games, and collation, until near the small hours of the night, when the company, all voting a good time, joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Barnard is a book-binder and seller in Boston where he and family return this week. He is a generous, whole souled fellow, and we are always glad to welcome him, and wish him success and happiness. F. A. W.

NATURE'S TRIUMPH.

FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS.

If you are weak, or languid, use Frazier's Bitters.

If your flesh is flabby and your complexion sallow, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you live in a malarial district, use Frazier's Bitters.

If worn down with the care of children, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you have got the blues, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you have kept late hours and lived contrary to the laws of health, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you need toning up, take Frazier's Root Bitters.

If you have abused instead of used nature's gifts, use Frazier's Bitters.

If you feel old before your time, use Frazier's Bitters.

If life has become a burden and you have gloomy forebodings, use Frazier's Bitters.

If your hand trembles and your eyes have grown dim, Frazier's Root Bitters will make you feel young again. Sold by all druggists everywhere at the low price of $1.00 per bottle.

Frank S. Henry & Co. Sole Prop's. CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Eastman & Brown, Wentworth. Wholesale Agent, George C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.

apr19jsely

MARRIED.

In Rumney, Sept. 13, by Rev. J. D. Tilton, Clarence H. Hunt and Lucretia L. Jackman both of Ashland.

DIED.

In Ashland, Sept. 7, Mrs. Peter Hannaford, aged 74.

In Ashland, Sept. 11, Clair, son of Paul Brown, aged mos. 27 days.

ASHLAND MARKET.

Corrected each week by HUGHES & HUCKINS.

Maple sugar, lb		10
Granulated Sugar		12
Butter, lb	15	23
Cheese, lb., new	12	14
Eggs, doz		16
Meal, 100 lbs		1 50
Potatoes, bush., new	60	80
Onions, Bermuda, lb		5
Shorts, 100 lbs		1 40
Vinegar, gal	18	30
Oats, bush		60
Flour, bbl	4 50	9 50
Hay, ton		15 00
Beans, bush	2 25	2 55
Dried apples, lb	3	0
Cod fish, lb		7

Until further notice every subscriber to this paper will receive a copy of the REVISED NEW TESTAMENT, for every $1.00 he or she shall pay, whether in arrears or advance, but if the former, must pay at the rate of $1.50 per year. The book will be delivered at this office or sent by mail free of charge. Applications for this premium must be made when the money is paid.

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One lot Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, 5c per pair.

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Fourteen Ladies' Linen Suits, three pieces, only $2.00 per suit, cheap at $3.00.

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All kinds of White Vests. Call and see.

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Meredith Eagle.

PUBLISHED BY

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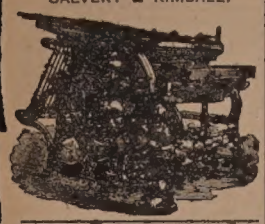

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1881.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Levi Plummer has been to Boston.

Our church organs have been tuned.

J. H. Batchelder has repaired his stables.

Philip C. Bowie is at work in Lake Village.

Isaac Plummer has returned from [illegible].

D. Bartlett has recovered from his illness.

Smith Lovejoy has reshingled his house.

Albert Vittum has been in Peabody, Mass.

John Libbey is raising peanuts on a small scale.

The camping parties from here have broken up.

Miss Clara Prescott is attending school in Baltimore.

Our streets have been improved considerably of late.

The wife of Rev. C. M. Emery has been visiting here.

M. P. Moulton has been out with his threshing machine.

A. A. Kidder thinks of building a cottage near his father's.

Miss Addie M. Burleigh has been assisting in the telegraph office.

Henry French has gone to work for Gardner Cook in Laconia.

Harry Dustin has moved into the house owned by Jerry Cotton.

Frank Neal had his leg badly broken by a kicking cow recently.—*News.*

The death of Charles F. Clark is the occasion of much sorrow among his many friends.

Mrs. Moses Marshall and Mrs. J. M. Seavey are committee to receive articles for the State Fair.

W. E. McPherson has returned from a vacation, with his bride, nee Nellie A. Long of Concord.

The school in District No. 3 is being taught by Miss Esther Page, Miss Nellie Mead having resumed her studies at Tilton.

Sam Hodgson has hired the picker house and the second floor of the American Twist Drill Company's building and is to make mittens as soon as it can be fitted up.

R. F. Crillis, Danvers, Mass., E. H. Hall, Portsmouth, Mrs S. M. Drew, Miss Nettie Drew, of New York City, Mrs. Anna Pratt of Boston, have lately been here.

Albert Pitman lately had a heifer break away from him on the way to the slaughter house. He attempted to coax her back with the cow, but both became wild and took to the woods. Pursuit was made and both killed.

The referee case before Thomas Cogswell, Esq., of Gilmanton, as referee of Mrs. Cynthia Libby, vs. J. I. Prescott and D. M. Black for alleged damage to the house of Mrs. Libby, and the use of improper language while searching for money belonging to Mr. Black, and alleged by him to have been concealed in the house by her son, has been in session in Judge Rollins' office with the following counsel; Hon. E. A. Hibbard of Loconia, for Mrs. Libby; Col. T. J. Whipple of Laconia, for Black, and Judge Rollins of this place for Prescott. Messrs. Hibbard and Whipple made their pleas before the referee Wednesday, the 7, when the case was closed. The referee will make his report at or before the coming court at Laconia.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, Instruments and Electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice; gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment.

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price $1.00.

Frank S. Henry & Co., Prop'rs.
CLEVELAND, O.

For sale by Eastman & Brown, Wentworth. Wholesale Agents, George C Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass.

jes-apr19-1y.

All patrons of this paper are hereby warned against paying one Albert George Waite Maynard, of Plymouth, any money whatever on our account, as his connection here ceased April 20, 1881. Although the substance of this has been previously given several times, it has been found necessary to repeat it.

HOLMAN'S PADS

CURE simply BY Absorption.

THE ONLY TRUE MALARIAL Antidote.

TRADE MARK.

Holman's Ague, Liver and Stomach Pad—For MALARIA, AGUE, LIVER and STOMACH TROUBLES. Price $3.00.

Holman's Special Pad—Adapted to old chronic cases. Price $3.00.

Holman's Spleen Belt—For stubborn cases of Enlarged Spleen and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price $5.00.

Holman's Infant's Pad—For ailments of infants and children. Price $1.50.

Holman's Renal Pad—For Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Price $3.00.

Holman's Uterine Pad—For Female troubles. Price $5.00.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Body Plaster—The best plaster made—porous on rubber basis. Price 25c.

Holman's Absorptive Medicinal Foot Plasters—Fornumbfeet and sluggish circulation. Price per pair 25c.

Absorption Salt—Medicated Foot Baths—For Colds, Obstructions and all cases where a foot bath is needed. Per half lb. package, 25c.

For sale by all druggists—or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Absorption Salt is not "mailable" and must be sent by Express at purchaser's expense.

The success of **Holman's Pads** has inspired imitators who offer Pads similar in form and opon to the THUS HOLMAN'S, saying "They are the same, &c." Beware of all Bogus Pads, only gotten up to sell on the reputation of the genuine.

See that each Pad bears the green PRIVATE REVENUE STAMP of the Holman Pad Company with above Trade-Mark.

If afflicted with chronic ailments send a concise description of symptoms, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

DR. HOLMAN'S advice is free. Full treatise sent free on application. Address,

HOLMAN PAD CO.,
(P. O. Box 2,112) 93 William Street, New York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the safest and best; acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shade of black or brown; does not stain the skin; is simply applied. A standard preparation; favorited upon every well appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. Sold by all druggists and applied by all hair dressers. J. CRISTADORO, 23 William Street, New York.

Millinery.

Hats of Every Style and Description! Both Trimmed and untrimmed. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Satins, Ties, Laces, and Veilings. Also, a

Good Assortment of Hair Goods.

All new and well selected.

Mrs. S. F. EVERETT,
aug51y. LACONIA, N. H.

GLOVERS

Send for the long list of

OVER 200 BALES,

Now offered for sale of

GLOVERS' STOCK,

OFFERED IN ANY QUANTITY OF A SINGLE BALE OR MORE FROM

20 CTS. TO $1.80 PER POUND BY

Macnaughtan,

aug25jesatt

Patent Metallic Horse Brush and Curry Comb Combined.

These brushes will clean the Horse or other animals from all dust, dandruff or other impurities, and will impart a beautiful lustre to the hair. They are also so flexible that they will not pull out the hair of the mane or tail of the horse, like a stiff card or curry comb. They are not only the best but the cheapest, as with proper care they will last ten times longer than any other brush or card ever introduced to the public.

For sale by J E WIGGIN, Plymouth; E E CLAPP, Ashland; S M ESTES, Meredith; G H WILKINSON, Laconia. c3m

PIANO PACKING BOX.—For Sale at THIS OFFICE. mpr19jestf

LOST—Between Rumney village & Quincy's on the evening of Aug. 29th, a child's dress of blue plaid, at the throat at which was secured a Pin of value. If found, a reward will be given the finder upon leaving that Mrs. J Quincy's, Rumney, or at Orrin B Davis's, West Plymouth. A. T. DAVIS.

CORD AND PAPER.—Strong Hemp Cord for bundles, and Heavy Wrapping Paper for underlaying carpets, etc., at THIS OFFICE. d10jestf

REVOLVER.—A heavy **38** Revolver, $10. A **32**, $8. Both silver plated and in good condition. Call at THIS OFFICE. d10jestf

PEMIGEWASSET REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS AGENCY.—Real estate property dealt with in all its various forms, such as buying, selling, exchanging, conducting or attending sales by auction. We also negotiate mortgages and loan money, rent tenements, stores and blocks, collect rents, take entire charge of buildings, and furnish theatrical scenery, costumes and wigs for dramatic, religious and other entertainments. Office—Third story of Tutts' New Block. jun16tf

A SCHOLARSHIP.—In a Business College for sale cheap at THIS OFFICE. jun16jestf

PATENT RIGHTS.—For sale. Over 20 states and territories. Small, handsome, cheap, universally used. Territory low. C. H. KIMBALL, Plymouth, N. H.

PICTURES.—Some fine steel engravings, chromos, lithographs, etc., framed and unframed for sale low at THIS OFFICE. feb17jestf

CRYSTALLINE PICTURES.—From a common photograph, only $3.00, including a beautiful velvet frame. See samples in Plymouth Post Office, L. C. Hull's, and Mason, Weeks & Co's rooms feb17jestf

FOR SALE.—Type Writer, Oil Stoves Pedometer and Sewing Machine, all new, at THIS OFFICE. d24jestf

LITERARY.—Stories, Poetry and other literary matter introduced to publishers for 50 cents and upwards for each article. Stamps taken. LITERARY BUREAU, Box 348, Plymouth, N. H. jan6jestf

PAPER.—Printing paper of various colors, price of this publication, for sale at THIS OFFICE for 1 cent per sheet. ap23jestf

WOOD WANTED.—At this office for subscriptions or cash. n15jes

CHURNS AND PLOWS.—The Celebrated Blanchard Churns and Wadleigh Plows sold at MASON, WEEKS & CO'S, Plymouth. d10jestf

NEW SEWING MACHINE—Only $15, at this office. jun1

STAMPING

—AT—

M. C. Sanborn's,

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H.

Fine Assortment of

FELTS, FELTS,

Embroidery Silks,
Filling Silks,
Crewels,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Germantown Wools,
Etc., Etc.

☞We solicit an examination of our Designs for STAMPING, and comparison of our work with any that can be done elsewhere.

Also, we are prepared to give

Instruction in KENSINGTON and ART NEEDLE WORK!

For those who desire, at

M. C. SANBORN'S,

Lake Village, N. H.

DANIEL NORRIS

Continues to keep on hand in the TOWN HALL STORE, A Good Assortment of Gilt and Black Walnut

MOULDINGS

For Picture Frames, and a variety of PICTURE FRAMES, Picture and Window Glass, Picture Cords, and Knobs, Paper and Holland Window Curtains, Fixtures, Tassels and Cords, Letter and Bill Paper, Pens, Pencils, Envelopes, Black Walnut and Cherry Hat Racks, Looking Glass Plates, Etc., Etc.

Also, Black Walnut and Cloth Covered

CASKETS & COFFINS,

of different sizes, Casket and Coffin Handles, Robes, Name Plates, and all Trimmings. Also, Keys, for Door Locks, Padlocks, etc., and also has a first-rate, light, one-horse

WAGON FOR SALE,

☞All articles will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

MEREDITH VILLAGE, N. H.
Aug. 1881. aug3-6m

OIL STOVE!

THE {LATEST AND BEST} IS THE TUBULAR!

☞Send for circular to OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Can be seen at T. S. MOSES', Meredith.

Laconia Bakery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We wish to remind our patrons that we keep on hand a constant supply of

OUR NICE DOMESTIC BREAD.

Warranted not to sour. Also Nice Warm Buns, Rolls, &c., every afternoon for tea. All orders, plain or fancy, put up on the shortest notice. Cakes Frosted. Wedding goods are a specialty. Hot Brown Bread and Beans, Saturday and Sunday mornings.

☞Orders received by telephone from Lake Village and Weirs. Our Mr. MOONEY will continue to visit Meredith Village and receive orders for anything in our line. Quality ansur passed and prices as low as anywhere.

A. SMITH,
aug12ely PROPRIETOR.

J. HENRY STORY & CO.,
DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and in fact every thing usually found at a first-class apothecary store.

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P. A. ELLSWORTH,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Goods, Spectacles, &c.

Fine Watch repairing and engraving a specialty

MEREDITH, N. H. e

TEBBETT'S

Photograph Rooms.

New and varied back ground scenery.
The best work at reasonable figures.
Copying and enlarging a specialty.
67 MAIN ST., [c] LACONIA, N. H.

J. S. HOWE,

Livery Stable,

Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

FOR SALE!

A Porter Blanchard Sons' Churn.

Ten per cent off regular price and delivered new from factory. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. e

W. R. RAND,

BLACKSMITH,

MEREDITH VILLAGE, N. H.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

A fine assortment, at lowest prices, can be found at

H. M. WHEELER'S,

Lake Village, N. H., 2d door from P.O.

☞All orders filled quickly and warranted to please. e

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MADE FROM PICTURES OF ANY SIZE.

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ARTIST

NASHUA, Hillsboro' Co., N. H.

☞Copying and Enlarging Pictures, of all kinds, a Specialty.

☞*Satisfaction Guaranteed in every case.* jan7jestf

TWENTY-NINTH

Annual Report

—OF THE—

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1880.

E. W. BOND, President.
JOHN A. HALL, Secretary.

Receipts in 1880	$1,165,573 29
Disbursements	961,158 21
Assets	7,000,841 48
Liabilities	6,204,198 98
Surplus by Massachusetts Standard	895,742 50
Surplus by N. York Standard, about	1,256,900 00
Interest Receipts in 1880	377,322 50
Death Losses paid in 1880	301,806 47

Excess of Interest over Death Losses $75,516 03

The Massachusetts Mutual is a progressive and growing Company, careful and conservative in its management, judicious in its investments, and liberal in its transactions.

Under the new non-forfeiture law of Massachusetts, the Company is enabled to offer the best policy contract ever laid before the public—plain, liberal, and just in its provisions.

SEE EXAMPLE.

Policy, $10,000. Age, 38. Payable at death or 50. Annual Premium, $536 00. Dividend annually.

Paid up value after two years	$1,286 20
" " " five "	3,281 70
" " " ten "	5,316 50

Any time after two years, when the insurable interest has terminated, cash will be paid on surrender of the policy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DIRECTORS:
HON. O. W. STANLEY, HON. J. C. CHENEY,
M. V. B. EDGERLY, Manager,
Manchester, N. H. No. 31 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
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Bristol Machine Co.

McDANIELS & BLAKE are prepared to do all kinds of

MACHINE WORK

—AND—

GENERAL JOBBING.

Steam, Gas, and Water Pipe Fitters. Estimates furnished for

STEAM HEATING

in both public and private buildings.

Mr. Blake has had five years experience in setting and testing Boilers, and will attend to all orders of this kind. Boilers and Engines furnished at lowest prices.

☞MOWING MACHINES and other Farm Machinery repaired.

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Box 31. BRISTOL, N. H.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine.

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Loans on Real Estate effected.
Mortgages negotiated.
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MAIN Office:
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Smyth's Block, Manchester, N. H.
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☞No sales, no charge. "REAL ESTATE GAZETTE" free. feb26jelyr

☞We make a specialty in Farms. Exchanges made in all parts of New England.

MUSIC.

$31.00 For Only $1.00.

The Greatest Offer Ever Made!

Foster's Musical Journal contains the latest vocal and instrumental music every month besides Musical News, Choice Literature, Romance, Illustrations, etc. The amount of music therein during the year would amount to over TWENTY DOLLARS in sheet form. The music is selected with a view to meet the wants of the beginners, as well as the medium musician. Only the best music published.

Every subscriber receives as a premium a copy of the **Musical Library**, a bound music book, that usually sells at from $9 to $1. The contents of Volume I are as follows—Jennie is my Bo-nie Lassie, Kitty Vane and I, Touch the Sleeping Strings, In Fortune's Way, Phantom Footsteps, Little Florine, Daisy's Wedding Day, 'Tis Darkest just before the Day, My Darling is Waiting for Me, Mother Comes in Spirit to Me, Little Robin Tell Kitty I'm Coming, Keep One Little thought for Me, Little Kitty the Pride of Killarney, Keep the Horse shoe Over the Door, Will the Dear Old Times Come Back Again, He is Coming Back Again Little Girl, Break into Beautiful Blossoms, Little Spring beside my Cabin Home, Brown Eyes Close to the Window, Sour-sboy's Coming when the Dowdrops Fall, How the Gates Came Ajar, Uptown Aristocrats, No Future Years, Little Barefoot, When Mary was a Lassie, Under the Maples Long Ago, Till the Clouds Go By.

There are six volumes of the above out, three of which contain instrumental music. Send for contents. In addition to this we will give one of our latest 40 cent pieces of music. Send six three-cent stamps to pay postage on premiums, to **Foster's Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio** jun19jes3m

HAMMOCKS, FISHING TACKLE, GUNS AND FIELD GLASSES.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to

John P. Lovell & Sons.,
Washington Street, cor. Brattle Street, BOSTON, Mass.

G. H. H. SILSBY & SON,

(Successors to Morrill & Silsby,)

JOB PRINTERS,
BOOK-BINDERS,
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BLANK-BOOKS,

OF ALL KINDS.

Having recently added to their extensive Job Office a Campbell fast *Cylinder Power Press* are prepared to do all kinds of *Job Printing* more expeditiously and at lower rates than formerly. Always in stock the largest assortment of

Paper, Stationery and Fancy Goods

IN THE STATE. CONCORD, N. H.
jc310-1y

JOHN HAWKINS,

FLORIST

—AND ARTISTIC—

Floral Decorator

—ALSO GROWER OF—

Choice Greenhouse Plants.

BOUQUETS, WEDDING AND FUNERAL FLOWERS ARRANGED AT SHORT NOTICE.

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We desire to engage for the coming season competent

COAT MAKERS,

A permanent situation and the highest wages given to desirable work women.

Address stating experience, &c.,

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Successors to Woodward, Baker & Co.,

Merchant Tailors

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

99c. Store!

Wonderful bargains in Bird Cages, Crockery, Glass Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Traveling Bags, Clocks, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Doll Carriages, Croquet, Pictures and Frames, Wagons, Carts, Toys, and a big assortment of other articles surprisingly low.

Be sure to call and examine goods and prices. Goods cheerfully shown.

G. L. HOOPER,
Second Door North of Post Office,
CONCORD, N. H.
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TELEPHONE.

A LARGE LOT OF

Chestnut Telephone Poles

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

C. COOK,

Sash and Blind Manufacturer,

LACONIA, N. H.

Five sizes made for Family Dairies. Four sizes for Factory use. All our goods are of purest stock and the best workmanship. They are strong, simple, efficient, convenient and durable. They continue to be the Standard Churns of the Country.

We now furnish either Round or Square Top Churns, of the Family sizes, as may be preferred. Prices of both styles the same. Send for circulars of our *improved* Round Top Churn.

Our Churns received the Highest Premium at the International Dairy Fair, in New York City, in 1878, in competition with all the leading Churns in the market.

Send or call on any Dealer in REALLY first-class Dairy Implements for a Churn or Descriptive Circular, or address the Sole Manufacturers, PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H.

HOTEL WEIRS, WEIRS, N. H.

D. B. STORY, Proprietor.

This hotel stands upon an elevation commanding the finest views of Lake Winnipesaukee and the mountains which surround it.

There are five trains daily running from Boston and five from the north, making close connections with rail and steamer routes to New York, the south and west. Also, connections by steamers on the Lake with two other rail routes to the north and east. e

Gale's Patent Tents.

Adapted to all out-door purposes where Lawn, Beach, Hunters' and Camp tents are used. Quick folding against sudden storms, or struggle fortifying all sides, enabling them to stand against wind or rain. The tent represented in the cut above is 9 feet high, 7 feet square at bottom and will comfortably lodge 4 persons. It can be set up in about 5 minutes and is taken down and packed (see cut) as speedily, making a bundle 4 feet long and weighing about 25 lbs. The pole in two parts is joined together by a strong brass tube. The stay ropes are INSIDE UNDER COVER and neither shrink nor stretch. The tent sent on receipt of price, or sent C. O. D. to any address. Prices from $10.00 to $10.00, according to cost of material for covering.

HOPKINSON & MARDEN, {15 and 16 Faneuil Hall Square,} BOSTON.

THE RELISH OF THE WORLD.

MR. WM. HALFORD is the Sole Proprietor of the Celebrated Sauce bearing his name. Its undoubted precedence over all the English and American Sauces is now thoroughly established. In consequence of this it has been and is, like all other successful productions, subjected to spurious imitations.

Observe Trade Mark below on each bottle.

ADULTERATION is one of the evils of these high pressure times. Nothing that is useful or edible escapes its contamination. Respecting the genuine article in Halford Sauce, read the following:

WM. HALFORD, Esq.

SIR: I have analyzed and used the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, and consider it an excellent relish. It is free from anything unwholesome or injurious and is composed of such spices and other ingredients as we all know to be the best for a sauce of this kind.

Respectfully,
S. DANA HAYES,
State's Assayer and Chemist, Mass. e

HALFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE

For Soups, Fish, Steak.

For Gravies, Chops, Game, Cold Meats, etc.

TABLE SAUCE.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

FOURTH SEASON—1881.

WHITE MOUNTAIN

The Echo

AND TOURISTS' REGISTER

Comprising, among other features, a complete directory of guests in the White Mountains and on the shores of Lake Winnipesaukee; full information concerning hotels, boarding houses, railroads, stages, mails, church services, etc. Tourists' movements, social doings, local sketches, incidents of travel, etc.

Published every Saturday throughout the Season.

☞Price 10 cents per number, or $1.00, postage prepaid, for t term of twelve weeks.

Office, BETHLEHEM, N. H

Rupture

DR. J. A. SHERMAN is the original and only DR. SHERMAN, known to the public for the past 30 years through his successful method of treating Rupture without the use of a truss and injury to health or business. DR. SHERMAN can be consulted at his New York office, 251 Broadway, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays; and at his Boston office, 42 Bedford street, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. 4w

Book, with likeness of bad cases, before and after cure, with testimonials from distinguished physicians, ministers, merchants and others, sealed for 10c. coin. DR. SHERMAN can be consulted at his New York office, 251 Broadway, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays; and at his Boston office, 42 Bedford street, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

SICK DYSPEPTIC OR BILIOUS **HEADACHE** CURED IN 20 MINUTES BY **VIA-SANO**

A Medicine recently discovered and used by an eminent physician with wonderful success. All druggists and country stores have it or will get it for you. Also a sure cure for **INDIGESTION, Costiveness and Biliousness.** Only 50 cts. Trial Bottles, 25 cts.

DYSPEPSIA HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

New England News.

Maine.

Five Indian skeletons with spears, needles and arrowheads have been dug up at Fort Island, near the mouth of the Damariscotta. The skeletons were not placed in regular order, and it is thought the Indians had been burned at the stake as there was a deposit over them of ashes, charred wood and stones. One skull was unusually large, but the others were very small and shallow.

Congress appropriated $45,000 last year to widen and deepen the Lubec channel in the collection district of Passamaquoddy. It is estimated that $134,000 will be needed to finish the work.

Rev. S. F. Dike has been elected president of New Jerusalem church of Maine, Revs. J. K. Smyth recorder, W. B. Hayden corresponding secretary and Oliver Gerrish treasurer.

Rev. J. Mariner of Auburn has been called to the Free-will Baptist church at Lynn, Mass.

New Hampshire.

Among the Clouds says John W. Gultean, brother of the assassin, is at the Fabyan house, White mountains. He is often seen studying the bulletins from the White House.

The second survey of the Pemigewasset Valley railroad is being made, and the proposed route leaves the main track of the Boston, Concord and Montreal road just above the station across Baker's river, goes up the west bank of the Pemigewasset a mile above Livermore falls and then crosses to the east bank, passing over intervals as far as practicable to the Profile house.

The United States steamship Lancaster at Portsmouth broke loose recently and floated down the river, struck the platform near Ganway ledge used by the United States engineers, and smashed it to pieces. The vessel was soon secured, and was not damaged seriously.

The Lisbon water-power suits of ex-Judge Rand and William H. Cummings against Parker & Young have been decided in favor of the plaintiffs by Judge Ladd of Lancaster, who reverses his decision of a year ago. The question was as to the ownership of the valuable waterpower on the Ammonusuc river.

Ed Quinn of Manchester stole a keg of ale from a store recently, and an officer had a hard fight arresting him. Several shots were fired, and both men were well covered with blood.

The board of instruction of Portsmouth, N. H., has appointed a committee to tender hospitalities to the State Teachers' Institute, should it decide to hold its annual convention in that city.

Massachusetts.

It is said there will soon be a general reduction of freight-rates between Boston and southern points. The basis of the new schedule will be $1 per 100 pounds to Atlanta, Rome, Selma and Montgomery, 26 cents less than the old rate. This is not brought about by any railroad war, but by an agreement between all the members of the Southern railway and steamship association.

The Institute fair at Boston is a practical benefit to New England industries. A large Irish house has ordered 3000 pairs of boots made at the exhibition building, machinery makers have already received orders at the building amounting to $17,000, and stained glass dealers have sold $6000 worth of goods. All the spaces are now filled, and some late visitors have been given places in the aisles.

The Humane society of Massachusetts have given Marion Isabel Dunbar of Boston a silver medal for saving Lilian Hooper from drowning last July.

It is stated that the transiantic business at Boston is so dull that steamships connected with the several lines have been withdrawn and sent to other ports. According to the reports three steamers of the Warren line, the Hartlepool steamers, and five others, among them the Hooper, which is the largest of the steamers sailing from Boston, have been withdrawn. When ocean traffic revives, some of these will probably be sent back.

The United States consul at the Cape of Good Hope has telegraphed to Secretary Blaine confirming the loss of all the crew and officers of the ship Calcutta of Boston on the voyage to Cuba, except the mate and two men.

A temperance convention at Townsend resolved that "an ignorant temperance lecturer is a nuisance, and we need a law prohibiting the sale of cider in a quantity less than three gallons."

A church council at Boston Highlands recommended that the Holland Congregational church on Parker street be dissolved. This church was organized by natives of Holland, and the pastor, who preached in their language, resigned recently. Since then the interest has subsided.

Rhode Island.

James Murray a hand-cuffed prisoner on his way to the state work-house, jumped from the train running 20 miles an hour near Providence recently. He was unhurt and escaped.

Carrie Brewer, daughter of the late Gardner Brewer of Boston, has given $400 toward the Channing memorial church at Newport, and paid $106 for 10 tickets to the fair held in its aid. Cornelius Vanderbilt and James Gordon Bennett have also subscribed.

The supreme court has granted an injunction ad interim, restraining the Sprague and Treasurer Chase from further proceedings in the management of the Quidnick company, and has appointed C. B. Farnsworth receiver to collect money, insure property and pay operatives. William Sprague has attached the Quidnick property for $200,000.

John, alias "War" McCormick, a noted New York stage thief, has been arrested at Providence. Last May he robbed a woman passenger in a Broadway stage of diamond ear-rings worth $7000, and another woman of $1600 in money. The stones were recovered in Providence without the setting. A young Providence man was arrested with him, but was not held.

Rev. W. H. Sweetser resigns from the Providence Baptist church.

The corporation of Brown university at Providence met recently. They made arrangements to remove University hall next summer, formally accepted the portrait of the late Prof. Dimman, given by the women of his history class, and passed resolutions on the death of ex-President Barnard Sears at Saratoga.

Some villain put a stocking full of paris green in Mrs. Stewart's cistern at Tiverton recently. It was found while securing a hen that fell in.

Connecticut.

A New Haven carriage factory is making carriages for persons in Natal, South Africa. Some of the vehicles have white canvas tops instead of the usual leather, and all have longer axles and stronger wheels with brakes.

The fat men's association of eastern Connecticut, numbering 70, met at Watch Hill recently, and got away with 20 bushels of clams, 14 barrels of corn, 50 binefish, 13 bushels of potatoes and 60 water-melons. O. B. Chester was the biggest boy there, and tipped the beam at 360.

The Connecticut Bible society has canvassed 68,859 families and found 1493 Protestant families without a Bibles, and 11,753 who didn't go to church. The agents sold 18,400 Bibles, and gave away 4600. The denominations, numerically classified, show Congregational families, 17,220; Roman Catholic, 15,315; Methodist, 12,309; Episcopalian, 9097; Baptist, 6202; Lutheran, 778; Universalist, 704; Adventist, 426; Presbyterian, 259; Unitarian, 131; Christian, 127; other denominations, 1361; no religious preference, 5153.

IN DREAMLAND.

WORK PERFECTED BY SOMNAMBULISTS.

A certain lawyer was seriously perplexed with a complicated law case. In the night his wife saw him get up, walk to a writing-table, compose an elaborate "opinion," place it carefully in a drawer, and return to bed. Next morning he remembered nothing of his dream, and could not believe it till his wife gave him ocular demonstration of the fact, by pointing out the drawer where the "opinion" lay complete.

Students and poets are often indebted to dreams for their brightest ideas, and the marvelous composition of the fragment "Kubla Khan," by Coleridge, will occur to every reader. He says he had fallen asleep in his chair while reading "Purchas's Pilgrimage" of a palace built by Khan Kubla, and remained asleep about three hours, during which time he "could not have composed less than two or three hundred lines." The images rose before him as things, and with them the corresponding expressions, "without any sensation or consciousness of effort." When he awoke he instantly sat down to commit his composition to paper, but was called away by a person on business; and when he returned to resume the poem it had utterly vanished from his memory.

Languages long forgotten, or apparently but imperfectly known in waking life, have been known to recurin dreams and delirium. Abercrombie relates several authenticated instances of this sort; and the writer knew an able clergyman who, when a boy, preached over in his sleep the sermon he had last heard, seemingly word for word, and it was no uncommon occurrence for his friends to gather round his bedside to hear his discourse. But he was endowed with a marvelous memory in his waking hours; and on one occasion, it is said, he learned three books of Euclid on his way home from school.

Missing documents and forgotten places are sometimes recovered in dreams. Sir Walter Scott in his notes to the "Antiquary," speaks of a gentleman sorely troubled in his mind because he was pressed for the payment of some tithe-money which he believed was unjustly charged, and which he had a confused recollection of as having been bought out by his deceased father many years before. But his dreams he thought the shade of his father appeared to him and inquired the cause of his grief. Not at all startled by the apparition, he gravely stated the facts of the case. The shade told him that he must seek out an old lawyer who had retired from professional business, and was now living at Invereak. He gave the lawyer's name, and remarked that the papers relating to the purchase of the tithes were in his hands now, but that as the transaction had occurred many years ago, and this was the only one in which the lawyer ever was engaged on his account, it would be necessary to call it to his recollection by this token—"that when I went to pay his account there was a difficulty in getting change for a Portugal piece of gold, and we were forced to drink out the balance at a tavern." On reaching Inveresk the gentleman called upon the lawyer, who could not remember the transaction till the incident of the Portugal coin was mentioned, when it all recurred to his memory. The documents were handed over to him, and carried to Edinburgh to prove his case.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

G. Wiard, who has just returned from O'Neill City, informs us that the two Biglow brothers, who resided in town for awhile this spring before going to their homesteads near Atkinson, Holt Co., were buried in a well at that place recently by the caving in of the quicksand through which the well had been sunk, the curbing not being of sufficient strength to resist the pressure. Although one was severely injured by the timbers, he survived until the Saturday morning following, and the other, who was not injured, lived until that evening, when their strength was exhausted and death released them from misery. Although twenty-eight feet from the surface of the ground they could make themselves heard, and gave directions regarding the disposal of their property, advising their wives, who were sisters, to go back to their old home East, where they would be happier and more comfortable. There were more rescuers than could work at one time, and frequent changes of hands made, all being done that mortal could do, but of no avail, the brothers being fully aware that help could not reach them in time. They died calmly and manfully, taking their fate as true men do. They were exhumed Sunday and buried the same day.—*Niobrara, Neb., Pioneer.*

GERMAN DUELLING.

A few weeks ago Lieut. Von Geyso, a young Prussian officer of remarkable promise, was shot to death by one of his comrades in a wholly unnecessary encounter. So popular was the gallant and amiable youth in Schwedt, the garrison town where his regiment was stationed, that hundreds of its civil inhabitants followed his body to its premature grave. One afternoon, during some regimental gymnastic exercises, Von Geyso refused a leap that had been taken by several of his fellow officers. Three of these, more in jest than earnest, shouted out, "You are a coward." Von Geyso, having given frequent proofs of his personal courage, took no notice of these bantering exclamations; but, a day or two later, finding himself shunned at mess by his comrades, he consulted his brother-in-law, Baron Von Richtofen, as the proper course to pursue, and by this gentleman's advice challenged the three officers to meet him in succession and exchange two shots. No serious consequences ensued from the first and second encounters; but Geyso's third opponent shot him through the heart at the first fire, killing him upon the spot.

How to preserve the just balance of thrift and enterprise is a problem for each one of us to solve. It is not to be done by toning down one, but by building up the other. No one is too enterprising, no one is too thrifty, but most of us are deficient in one or the other and need to cultivate that one with special care. Whichever trait is the feebler within us needs more abundant exercise by which to grow and strengthen.

National Capital Notes.

The fact that the receipts from internal revenue and from customs in one day aggregated over $2,100,000 was the subject of much comment at the treasury department, and there was more or less speculation as to how soon Secretary Windom would decide to call some of the extended 6s for redemption, or offer to buy 4s or 4½s. There is a very strong impression, and it is merely an impression, so far as can be ascertained, that the secretary will decide to call some of the continued 6s, as they can be called at any time, the interest ceasing at the date of the call. Interest on the extended 6s will not cease until three months after the date of the call.

The work of thoroughly cleaning the White House will commence at an early day. The carpets will be taken up and the curtains removed and cleaned. There will also be effected an improvement in the White House drainage. The changes in plumbing will not be very extensive. The matter of ventilation of the house has also received consideration. The ventilation is not as good as it should be.

The star route prosecutions will begin in a few days.

Capt. Howgate took $900 in July from a clerk in the signal-service office to buy mining stocks. The clerk has never seen the stocks or money and sues for $1000. The marshal looks in vain for any of Howgate's property not already levied upon.

It is now admitted that of the 97,000 houses in the District of Columbia, less than 9000 have sewer connections, the rest being dependent upon cess-pools.

Guiteau is in absolute solitary confinement. He sees no one save his jailers, and they hold no conversation with him.

Domestic and Foreign.

A party of men looking for arms in a house near Millstreet, county Cork, Ireland, recently, met the police. The raiders fired and fatally wounded a policeman. Another party of police fired in return, killing a young man named Hickie who had no part in the raid. Four arrests have been made. Hickie, the farmer's son who was killed, had strayed on to the premises when returning home drunk. He received a bullet in the temple and a charge of buckshot in the side.

Thomas C. Neal, a Chicago "crank," ran amuck the other evening and shot five persons before he could be secured.

Crow Dog, the murder of Spotted Tail, has reached Deadwood, Dak., and will be tried soon. He says that he can establish justifiable homicide. The murderers of Lieut. Cherry will also be tried soon.

It has been decided not to send any Russian officers to witness the German autumn military maneuvers, possibly because it was known that their presence would not be welcome.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed in the Black Hills a few nights since. Snow was five inches on a level in Deadwood, Dak., and three inches at Custer City. At Bald mountain it was four feet deep.

Officers at the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus, have discovered that their convicts, in order to buy tobacco and like luxuries, have begun making counterfeit nickels. The bogus coin were circulated by a convict who was supposed trustworthy and was allowed to drive a team outside the walls. But few coins were found.

The department of public works of Mexico, after an investigation into the Morelos railroad disaster, finds its company and its chief engineer and the government engineer responsible. The authorities will begin suit against the company and proceed criminally against the engineers.

Bon-fires were lighted over a large portion of the north of Ireland on a recent night, as a mark of gratitude to Mr. Gladstone for the land act.

The number of hogs in the West is said to be one quarter less than last year, and they are small and in poor condition. There is also a deficiency of food with which to fatten them.

The census of India, just completed, shows a population of 252,500,000.

The reports regarding the intention of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to visit America soon are untounded.

The editions of the Will of the People which have reappeared at St. Petersburg are supplements, promising a full number soon. They warn spies of death, threaten a final blow to the enemies of nihilism, and contain a list of gifts to the revolutionary fund amounting to 5000 roubles, a list of the 400 nihilists arrested since November, and an article condemning the czar's policy.

A New York Central and Canada Southern syndicate is formed to tunnel the Niagara river at Buffalo.

Nine masked men stopped a train at Glendall, Mo., recently with a red signal and obstructions on the rails, instantly entered the cars and for fifteen minutes kept passengers and train hands cowering under Henry rifles and revolvers, while they opened the safe in the express car, knocking down the messenger, and emptied it of $30,000, according to one story, though the express company's agent at Kansas City says that only a few hundred dollars were taken. They also emptied the pockets of every passenger of all that was valuable.

Forest fires in Michigan continue with no prospect of being quenched by rain. Dead bodies are being brought into the large towns from all directions. It is estimated that 500 human beings have perished, and that 500 people are homeless. An appeal for aid was issued to the people of the United States. In 20 or more townships scarcely a house, barn or supplies of any kind are left, and thousands of people are destitute and helpless.

A conference called at Westminster, Eng., by the national land league, and intended as a demonstration in favor of fair-trade principles, was very thinly attended.

H. H. Warner of Warner observatory, at Rochester, N. Y., offers a prize of $200 for the best 3000 word essay on "Comets."

INDIAN HARVEST.

The Pintes are having a big fandango, or pine-nut dance, at Big Meadows, Nev. A large delegation left Winnemucca recently to participate in the festivities, which will continue several days. From Lovelock the Indians will go east to Table mountain to harvest the pinenut crop, which is said to be usually heavy this season. Some years ago the Indian readily exchanged the nuts for an equal quantity of floor, but of late they ask three or four dollars for a flour-sack-full of nuts. As there is a bountiful crop of the rich and savory nuts this year, there will probably be a reduction in the price. The cones, which contain the nuts, are gathered from the trees by the squaws and thrown in large piles, where they are roasted until the wooly scales open and the nuts drop out. They are then gathered and sacked for use. Before the whites settled here, and for some years afterward, the Indians relied almost exclusively on pine nuts for food during the winter, and when the crop failed the red men suffered from hunger.—*Silver Nev., State.*

TEMPERANCE.

Eat oysters in the months that have an "r" in their names, and drink whisky only in the months that have a "k" in their names.

Mr. Faxon makes things lively for the Quincy selectmen who displaced him as a special policeman "for doing his duty." His "Brief Review of the Difficulties," etc., is spicy reading—and sometimes more than spice. He determined, he declares, "to make it hot for the rumsellers in the future—even hotter than I have in the past." Such burning energy will doubtless consume all opposition, sooner or later.

Fred Douglass says that while he was a slave his prayers for freedom were never answered until he prayed with his legs. And temperance men's prayers for freedom from rum won't be answered until they use their ballots in favor of the political party which is openly pledged for prohibition. Rum saloons will be kept open while the present parties reign in Washington. "Come ye out from among them."

Christians, think of it! The government that protects the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and even the fishes of the sea, not only refuses to protect the boys of the land, but actually contracts for their temporal and eternal ruin in order to raise public revenue. For every one thousand dollars thus raised from liquor licenses, some mother's son is sacrificed on the loathsome, putrid altar of Bacchus, and statistics prove that two hundred thousand children are reduced to poverty and want every year by the damnable traffic. No government can long survive which lives on its own vitals, or which derives any portion of its revenue in a manner that involves the destruction of the property and lives of its citizens.

An Indiana paper makes the following hard hit in regard to some voters. "There were a class of professed Christians who, on the morning of the late election, said the Lord's Prayer, and then went to the polls and voted for the liquor traffic. They prayed 'Thy kingdom come.' They prayed 'Thy will be done,' but voted it should not be done. They prayed 'Lead us not into temptation,' but voted for the world's greatest tempter. They prayed 'Deliver us from evil,' but voted for the maintenance of the greatest evil that ever cursed the earth. They prayed God to do certain things for them, and voted against his doing them. They prayed like Christians, they voted like sinners. But if God's signboards are correct, they are on the wrong road."

The Church of England temperance society is rapidly gaining the position of a national institution. Twelve clerical and nine lady secretaries are constantly employed in forming and visiting parochial associations. At the recent anniversary 167 London churches joined in the simultaneous sermons, being an increase of twenty-four churches over the number of last year. The sum collected for the promotion of the work amounts already for the year to more than $60,000. S. S. Caine, a Non-Conformist and member of Parliament for Scarborough, gave this testimony to the vigorous exertions of the society: "The Church of England has done more by its temperance work than by any other to which it ever put its hand. It has made the church the church of the people, in a sense in which it has never been before, and by means of its temperance society is doing a magnificent work."

The temperance people of New Jersey seem bound to weed out the rumsellers if possible, and it looks as if their efforts would be partially successful. The way in which they propose to go to work is very simple. The excise laws of New Jersey provide that each person making application for a license shall present to the commission the signatures of twelve freeholders of the township in which he wishes to carry on business. The name shall not appear upon the applications of any two persons seeking a license to sell in the same town. In this way the proposition of retail liquor dealers was intended to be restrained. This clause has been overlooked or ignored for some time, so that it is said there are in some townships and cities more than one dealer to every twelve voters. All applicants who have signers whose names appear upon any other application, will be challenged.

A young man said to us some time ago that if the liquor traffic was prohibited the government would loose its largest source of revenue. We remarked, it depends altogether upon what government you mean; if you mean the government of the devil, we quite agree with you, but if you mean our National government we entirely dissent. The rumsellers pride the government of the largest amount of tax imposed; it is indeed a question whether twenty per cent of the tax is collected. But aside from all this, is it not a disgrace to us as a nation to accept revenue from licensed crime? It is like a father selling his children to shame and sin. Accepting the revenue that comes from this crime of crimes, is like a manrenting his farm for $10 a year when he knows that his tenant will rob it of $1000 a year. We license a rum mill for $50 a year, when we know that the rum mill impoverishes the community $5000 in money, leaving all social, political and moral considerations out of the question.

The day before Thanksgiving, some years ago, a Mrs. Faulkner, in Norwich, Conn., received word that her long-absent son would be home to Thanksgiving, and her mind was filled with the thought, "My boy's coming home." Thanksgiving eve the boy got off the train, and as it was night, and he wanted to be a little late so as to surprise the old lady, he stepped into Solomon Parson's saloon, down by the bridge. There he met his old friends. "Why, Harry, how d'ye do? I'm glad to see you. Come and let's have something for old times' sake." "No, I don't care for anything, thank you." "How long have you been away, Harry? Just come back? Well, I'm sure I'd hardly have known you. Come on, let's have a nip of something good." Then laughed out the liquor-selling fiend from behind the bar, "Ha! ha! ha! come back a coward! Afraid of a glass of liquor! Don't dare to, ha! ha! ha!" And so they dared him, and he drank one glass, then another, and many more. Some way or other he reached the barn attached to the house and crept into the straw. In the morning he was dead. On a shutter and covered by a buffalo robe, they bore the body to the mother, and Solomon Parsons was there. The mother turned and said: "Solomon Parsons, you have sold my boy liquor, and his death lies at your door." Parsons mumbled something about being a harsh, hard judgment, but he realized that the woman told the truth.

A WOMAN'S HATE.

Napoleon cherished a bitter feeling toward Mme de Stael, and dreaded and disliked the influence she gained by her intellectual superiority. He called her drawing-room an "arsenal of hostility." The dislike was mutual, and strengthened as the years went on. Yet early in the consulate he had wished to conciliate her, and might have done so if he would have flattered her, but choosing to ignore her real superiority, he made of her so implacable an enemy that she devoted her time to disloyal epigrams and intrigues of every kind.

Finally he banished her from the city. "I leave the whole world to her," he said, "merely reserving Paris for myself." After traveling for a while she settled at a short distance from the capital and there prepared for the press a work on the habits, character and literature of the Germans, of which ten thousand copies were printed. Without any warning the whole edition was seized by the police and their author bid to leave France in eight days. Obeying the command, Mme. de Stael demanded the reason of her unjust banishment, and the cause of offense found in her book? The reply was characteristic. "Your book is not read, and the air of France is not suited to you." The first edition was finally published in London.

DEAD DAYS.

"The day that is dead has for men a more actual, a more tangible, a more vivid identity than the day that exists, nay, than the day as yet unborn. One of the most characteristic delusions of humanity is its incapacity for enjoyment of the present. Life is a journey in which people are either looking forward or looking back. Nobody has the wisdom to sit down for half an hour in the shade listening to the birds overhead, examining the flowers under foot. It is always, 'How pleasant it was yesterday! What fun we shall have tomorrow!' Never, 'How happy we are to-day.'"

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured, at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co.—Sirs: I was given up by two doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me.

LEROY BREWER.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking VEGETINE. It is a nerve-medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the oils in the market.

Murder will out, so will the fact that CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the natural hair renewer and restorer, is the best preparation ever invented and excels all other hair dressings.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I had no appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope. I got a friend to send me of Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this, hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS
And Never Failed.

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

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Artistic, grand, beautiful, ingenious and instructive Exhibition, rivaling in many ways the famous Centennial.

The Exhibition Building and contents is owned by the exhibitors, therefore the low price of admission—25 CENTS—renders it a popular educator.

INSPIRING CHEESE.

In the course of a note upon the rations of the Russian soldier, the New York Times tells this anecdote: "When the half-starved Russians poured into the village of Andermatt, of whose famous cheese they had heard so many stories, their first proceeding was to devour the contents of a large store filled with what they supposed to be the dainty in question, and then, falling upon the French, they beat them back across the Reuss. When Suvoroff, after the battle, praised the valor of the men, one of them modestly attributed it to the 'good cheese' which they had eaten, and triumphantly displayed the half-gnawed remnant of a bar of yellow soap!" Well, it is not strange that under the circumstances they should have cleaned out the enemy.

That Terrible Endemic,

Fever and ague, shatters the most vigorous constitution and physique, and the after effects of the alkoloid often taken to arrest it, sulphate of quinine, are scarcely less pernicious. The best remedy—proven to be so, not alone in the malarial stricken regions on this continent, but also in those portions of South and Central America where malarial fevers are most prevalent and malignant—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its remedial and preventive effects as an opponent of intermittent and remittent fevers are owing to its tonic regulating influence upon the liver, stomach and bowels. By it these co-operating organs, upon the joint, harmonious action of which depends the health and vigor of the system, are made to act like clock-work. The consequences is that digestion, assimilation and secretion are thorough, and the system sustained and defended against miasmatic influences.

Prof. Fairchild, of Jersey City, offers $1000 for a parrot which can plainly speak one single word.

No Woman Need Suffer

When Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure can be so easily obtained and so safely used.

St. Louis is to have a "Hotel Grand" that is to cost $2,000,000.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years, after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure, he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

Guiteau has a special jailer, who attends to him only.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT of Paine's furniture manufactory now contains an immense stock of French satin and satin damask, silk and mohair plush, enameled and plain, spun and raw silk, cashmere and tapestries. Samples of goods, designs and estimates furnished, and put up in the latest improved styles at short notice. Warerooms at manufactory, Canal street, opposite Boston and Maine depot.

Chicago's mortuary report for the past few weeks has been fearful.

[From The Harvard Register.]

The photograph galleries of C. M. Litchfield, 352 Washington St., are among the largest in Boston. In the collection of specimens of his own work, especially children, there is probably no photographer in the city of Boston whose exhibits show finer work, better finish, more unique positions, and more artistic taste.

A girl opened a barber shop at Homer, Ill., and closed it in a month, having already married one of the men whom she shaved.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured, where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
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